



NEW YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1892.—COPYRIGHT, 1892, BY THE SUN PRINTING AND PUBLISHING ASSOCIATION.

CABLE NEWS FROM GERMANY

MIP YOU SEE IT IN

The Inn

NO PANIC IN HAMBURG IN SPITE OF THE CHOLERA.

Very Few People Have Left Berlin Though the Plague to There-Interesting Features of the New Army Bill-Emperor William Going to Sweden-A Sergeant to be Courtmartialled for Making His Men March Marefoot-A Remarkable Swindler.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.-In spite of the spread of cholera in Germany, the panie for which the sensation mongers have looked eagerly for the last week has falled to appear. One reason for this is the painstaking care of the municipel authorities to suppress news concerning the progress of the disease. Another is the fidence of the more intelligent class in the effectiveness of the minute precautions observed by the sanitary officials in all cities where the disease has shown itself.

Even in Hamburg, where the disease is at its worst, there has been no panic, and the reports of terror and flight are mostly the fletion of the Paris newspapers. The streets are not deserted, and the shops and exchanges have not been depopulated. In fact, everybody has behaved with a calmness which the virulence and prevalence of the disease hardly warrant. soon as the municipal authorities broke their silence and admitted that cholera was alroady numbering its victims by the score. the local press for a day or two published grossly exaggerated accounts of the spread of the plague. The reports were received with doubt. When they were found to be half true, most of the wealthy idlers, all the tourists, and most of the aristocracy left the city. The great majority of merchants, shopkeepers, and conspicuous public men, however, remained in the city; most of them because they apprehended no considerable danger for themselves and their families, others to set examples to

the rest of the people.

In Berlin the people seem hardly to realize that the disease is among them. Probably not a hundred persons have left the city on account of the threatened danger, and the city officials are trying, as did their colleagues in Hamburg, to conceal the fact that Asiatle sholers is threatening the whole population. This policy, if persisted in, will induce the same general mistrust as in Hamburg. The Emperor became convinced to-day that several cases of the worst type had been found. and he is said to have expressed his intention of issuing an order, should more cases be re ported, that the city Government must send out bulletins twice daily concerning the progone of the cleanest and best-drained cities of Europe, has little to fear from the cholera if the people be properly warned and instructed how to fight it. One of the duties of the sanitary authorities next week, therefore, will be to have brought to the notice of every scholder the best approved measures for disinfection of houses and treatment of pa tients before medical help can be summoned. Upon the householders then will rest the re sponsibility of communicating the measures to their families and tenants. The suggestion that prayers for the abatement of the disease be ordered officially throughout Prussia has been vetoed by the Emperor.

Since this morning no fresh cases have been reported in this city, and there seems to be every probability that the existing cases will remain isolated. Nevertheless the heavy stream of travel between this city and Hamburg is a source of danger. So far to-day the railway trains have brought in some 300 passengers from Hamburg, some of them citizens fleeing from the stricken city, but most of them nonburg on an express last night complained bitterly of the sanitary measures taken by the authorities at Hamburg as inefficient and ineffective. The men say that they will make representations to the Home Office in that the imperial Government may be led to interfere. They say that the health officials did not report the first case of Asiatic cholers to the imperial Government until four days after it had been brought to their notice. It is not probable, however, that the imperial Government will notice the appeal for help, as the Hamburg authorities as understood to be acting with all possible energy. This afternoon cases of cholera are reported from many cities in the empire, but all have been isolated promptly, and there is nothing to indicate that the disease will become prevalent in any town except Hamburg.

The absouce of apprehension of the cholera has loft Berlin editors free to continue without interruption their discussion of the com ing Army bill and the Emperor's attitude toward it. On Thursday evening the Nationa Zeitung gave prominence to a paragraph saybeen determined, although it was still an open question whether it would be laid before the Reichstag at its nort session or in 1893 or 1894. The final decision will be postponed. the National Zeilung said, until after the reassembling of the Prussian Cabinet Ministers. the are now on their vacations. The new law the editor added, would not embody explicitly the principle of the two-year term of service but would, nevertheless, reduce materially for the infantry the obligatory period of service with the colors. The annual number of recruits, moreover, would be considerably in ereused, and thus the standing army would be enlarged. These changes had been planned to so effect the strength of the army that the reduction of the service time would be fully unterbalanced by the increase in the num

The execution of this plan would depend doubtless upon financial considerations, as it ould necessitate additional appropriations in the military budget. The military authorities direct special attention to the fact that the bill's main object is to strengthen the serrice by infusing younger blood into the first fighting line and maintaining the quality while increasing the quantity of the troops. On Friday the Norddentsche Allgemeine Zeilung confirmed the truth of the National's state ment, adding that the Prussian Landiag prob-

ber of troops.

ably will be convoked during the autumn so that it may have time to study and discuss Herr Miquel's proposed financial reforms before public attention shall be diverted to the military bills.

Both of the indicated declarations may be regarded as authoritative. They explain the contradictory reports of Emperor William's speech at the Franz Josef banquet and place at rest the ridiculous reports of the French dailles that the Gorman Government contem plated increasing the standing army to 050,000 or 700,000 men. As regards the most propitious time for bringing forward the new bill. general opinion favors the Parliamentary ses sion of 1893 or of 1894. In the latter year tha Septennate act, by which Bismarck got the army away from the Reichstag's control for seven years, will expire, and the financial questions involved in the new organization

can be considered more advantageously. According to the existing law the peace strength of the army is fixed at 1 per cent. of the empire's population. The military budgets, however, never have provided sufficient money for the enrollment of the full 1 per cent., and the actual peace force under the the force contemplated by Prince Bismarck and the members of his regime. This state of affairs has given rise to several highly unsatisfactory features of the present organization. Many of the recruits, instead of joining the regular standing army, had to be placed in the

special reserve, known as the Ersatzreserve, and a certain percentage of the army was drafted at the end of the second year's service into another reserve, known as the Disposi

tions-Urlauber. The new army bill will reduce the Ersatzeserve, and increase greatly the Dispositions Urlauber, thus practically introducing the wo-year term, while recognizing only the three-year term. Emperor William believes that this innovation will leave the efficiency of the army as a whole unchanged, while render ing it more homogeneous, and relieving the burden upon the younger generation of Ger-

Admission to the Frantzrasarve has long seen sought as a special privilege, and many abuses have crept into the recruiting service in consequence. These abuses have rested most heavily on the rural districts. Recruits are generally too numerous in the cities and too scarce in the country; so while city young mon were securing all the benefits of the Ersatzresorve, a peasant's sons, who were needed at home to help support the family, have been obliged to bear the full burden of the service in the standing army. According to the new plan only those who at the end of two years show insufficient military knowledge will be compelled to serve the full term; the rest will be drafted into the ranks of the Dispositions-From a political point of view the new bill is

regarded as a masterpiece. Granting practically the two-year term, it pleases the people at large; reserving for the Government the right to the three-year term as a guarantee for the efficiency of the army, it satisfies the nilitary authorities. The opposition to the bill is believed to have been minimized among Deputies to the Reichstag. As usual, how-ever, the Radicals and radical Liberals want to eat their cake and at the same time have it. They say that they cannot see clearly the advantages of a scheme which, by increasing the number of recruits, will also increase taxes. Count Caprivi's friends fully approve of the plan, and eventually the uncompromis-ing opposition probably will be limited to the ranks of the Independents (Freisinnige) and the Social Democrats, who oppose everything. On Sept. 4 Emperor William will start for Gothenburg, where he will meet King Oscar, The two monarchs will go out for three days clk hunting, after which Emperor William will proceed to the manœuvres in South Germany

and Alsace, unless cholera should render a postponement of the manœuvres advisable. At Potsdam court life has been very quiet during the last week on account of the approaching accouchement of the Empress which is now but a few days off. The few festivities still allowed are confined to a small circle of the Empress's most intimate friends. Emperor William has ordered that an inquiry be made into the conduct of a sergeant secused of abusing men under his command in the recent manauvres near Berlin. The sergeant commanded a detachment of thirty foot soldiers of the guards to remove their shoes and march barefoot along the blistering highway. The men obeyed. After they had passed through a village two indignant old men drove back over the line of march and informed several commissioned officers of the affair. One of the officers galloped shead. overtook the barefoot company, and shouted

to the sergeant:
"How dare you make his Majesty's soldiers He then ordered the arrest of the sergeant

and commanded the soldiers to put on their shoes. The sergeant is awaiting in Berlin the Several crack cyclists have arranged to start

from Berlin to Vienna early in October. The cyclists say they can cover the distance in half The Berlin police have information from Paris concerning the arrest of the international

swindler, Jacques Hoffmann. This fellow, alhough the son of a glassblower, can assume the manners of a nobleman of any civilized country in the world. He is 50 years old, and has passed half his life in duping persons in Berlin, Paris, St. Petersburg, London, Vienna. and Rome. He has dozens of aliases, but he is most widely known as Baron Courtier. He is now in jail for the tenth time. In 1870 ha made his first tour of the world, paying his way with the fruits of his swindies. In St. Petersburg he pretended to be the Consul of a petty South American State, and won the hand of an heiress. Shortly after his marriage the city became too hot for him and he fled to Berlin. In the latter city he spent large sums of money, which he had secured from his wife wore fine decorations, and circulated in the best society, plucking the military and nobil ity right and left. He was arrested, but escaped punishment on a technicality. He then went to the British Ambassador with a stolen British passport in his hand and demande redress. The British Minister forwarded his claim to the Foreign Office here, but the 'Baron" did not wait to learn the result. He anished from Berlin, to appear a few months later in London. There he played the part of big Bohemian mine owner, living in great luxury and throwing around money in mag different style. He tried to form a mining company among London fluanciers, but wa threatened with exposure before getting far along with his scheme, and fled to Vienna-He arrived at the Austrian capital in the spring of 1883, and before was in an Austrian penitentiary, where he spent seven years. His trial was highly sensational. It was shown that he had swindled high officials and noblemen out of 2.000.000 gulden. He had obtained a conces sion to build a railway in Hungary, had formed fictitious company, and had unloaded the shares on banks in London, Vienna, Paris, and Barlin. Among the victims of this scheme were the Minister of Agriculture and several princes connected with the royal house. He ived during his short period of prosperity in

ansions, gave the most elaborate dinners. and drove the fastest horses. The big men of Vienna crowded his house and enjoyed his lospitality. After his release Hoffmann went to Zürich and entered society as Col. Courtier. He got is living by swindling and cheating at cards. but kept his methods so carefully concealed that nobody suspected him. He was about to btain an appointment in the Swissarmy when the Zürich police received warning from Viena. Hoffmann received warning at the same time, however, and when the police went to

style which excited the amazement of his ac-

quaintances. He lived in one of the finest

get him he was gone. Finally Hoffmann went into partnership with nother rascal, who calls himself Durrich, and who started a discount bank in Zurich, where o was able to utilize the experience which Hoffmann had gained in that city. Hoffmann became his Paris agent. Both men did their est to get, by hook or crook, as much money as possible out of the concern. The bank col ansed, and the gross frauds of Durrich and Hoffmann were revealed. Durrich was arrested. and a description of Hoffmann was sent out to all large European cities. His capture probably will be followed by so long a term of im prisonment that his career may now be rearded as closed.

Says He Was Abused by the Guard.

Henry Aleman, a Cuban cigarmaker, who ives at 337 East 105th street, is indignant at alleged ill treatment by Guard 851 on car 39 of the Sixth avenue elevated railroad on Short the biltin archive violate the street, and found it so crowded that he had to stand on the platform. He says he accidentally tred on the guard's foot, and was roundly abused by him. When Aleman threatened to report the man he was put off the train. Now he says he will sue the company for damages. HAS THIS MAN CHOLERA?

ANTON POTZEL, LATELY FROM HAM-BURG, ISOLATED AT BELLEVUE.

He Is an Austrian Tailor and Has Been to This Country but Eighteen Days-Physiclass Think His Aliment Trifling, but Are Watching Him Closely-Conference of City Authorities-We May Bave to Guard Against the Disease for Two Years Tet. A foreigner, who could not speak English.

accosted Policeman Quinlan at Second avenue and Forty-ninth street about 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon, and by signs tried to make him understand that he was ill and needed help. As he looked pale and seemed in pain. Quinlan thought it would be worth while to get an interpreter. When the foreigner had said what he had to say through the interpreter, the policeman put him on board the first car that came along and took him to Bellevue Hospital. There the man, after describing himself as and a tailor by trade, said that he had sailed from Hamburg in one of the German steamers

on July 28. He was troubled only by seasick-

good health after landing until about noon resterday. Potzel could not tell where he had lodged, but said he had worked for Gus Cohen. a tailor, at 101 Greenwich street. His symptoms would have been thought little of under ordinary circumstances, but combined with his statement that he had recently arrived from Hamburg, they were regarded by Dr. Russell Bellamy, the receiving surgeon, as worthy of more than ordinary attention. Accordingly he had the patient isolated in the tent used for those having contagious complaints, where Dr. Washburn subequently examined him. Dr. Washburn thought there was nothing suspicious about the case except the fact that Potzel was com-paratively fresh from a cholera centre, but he left the patient in the tent and gave orders if

any suspicious symptoms developed to have

the case reported at once to the Health Department. Dr. Washburn was perhaps led to take a conservative view of the case by his experi-ence with a patient on Saturday night. This patient was Simon Biddulph, a steel worker from Baltimore, who had gone to Gouverneur Hospital for treatment. When his symptoms became known they were deemed so suspiclous that he was at once taken to Bellevuo in an ambulance. There it was considered best to get the opinion of an expert, and Dr. Dillingham of the Board of Health was summoned to make a diagnosis. He pronounced the case one of ordinary summer complaint. and the Bellevue doctors resolved not to send for a Health Board expert again unless they

were sure of the symptoms. Tailor Cohen said last night that Potzel came to him four days ago and said that he had been out of work for four weeks, and had pawned everything he could for money to live on. Cohen gave him work, and yesterday morning paid him off. Cohen thought that Potzel had lodged at either 9 or 72 Delance y street. No one in those houses, each of which harbors several families, remembers Potzel. Some of the tenants take transient lodgers, and he may have been at one of the houses a day

The only boat named in the Maritime Register that sailed for this port from Hamburg on July 28 was the Marsala, which arrived on Aug. 11. She brought 325 steerage passen-gers and no cabin passengers.

CITY AUTHORITIES CONFER.

Arranging to Care for Cholera Patients-A Sharp Lookout for Two Years Yet.

The most important conference yet held by the authorities of this city regarding the impending approach of cholera to New York took place vesterday afternoon in Health Officer Jenkins's office at Quarantine. It is now believed that cholera is surely drawing nearer to New York, and that it is only a question of a few weeks, perhaps a few days, when it will be at the gates of the city.

Those at the conference wore Mayor Grant, President Charles G. Wilson of the Health Board, Dr. Jenkins, Dr. Charles F. Roberts. hief Inspector of the Bureau of Contagious Diseases: Quarantine Commissioner Allen. President of the Police Board J. J. Martin, and Dr. Henry L. Bieneufeld who is in charge of Hoffman and Swinburne islands. It was understood that among other subjects discussed was the inspection of Hoffman and Swinburne islands, with a view to make the appliances for the care and disinfection of paients as effective as possible before the arrival of cholera.

Late on Saturday night President Martin telephoned to Quarantine Commissioner Allen asking for permission to use the Quarantine boat on Sunday. This was unusual, but the ordinary routine was waived for the occasion, and the permission was given. President Martin and the rest of the party arrived a little after 2 o'clock. The conference lasted about three-quarters of an hour, and then the party, accompanied by Dr. Jenkins, started for the Quarantine boat State of New York, which lay at the little dock. Before they went on board they were asked by a Sun reporter what they had decided upon at the conference. Ail hastened to say that it had only been an informal discussion, and that they believed that everything possible was being done to ward off the secures. They admitted, however, that the matters discussed were of vital

ever, that the matters discussed were of vital importance.

"I think," said Mayor Grant, "that too much precaution cannot be taken. As ex-officio Quarantino Commissioner and as Mayor of the city, I feel it to be my duty to make myself acquainted with all the details of the plans by which the best system of quarantine can be maintained. Under the very efficient direction of Dr. Jenkins, I believe that everything is being done possible to insure the safety of the city. We will try if possible to bring the quarantine system to perfection." is being done possible to insure the safety of the city. We will try if possible to bring the quarantine system to perfection."

President Wilson of the Health Board said he was a strong believer in immigratian being stopped on all lines which piled between New York and infected districts while there was the slightest danger from choiers. He believed that the greatest risk lay in choiers coming from other ports where the quarantine system was not as rigid as in New York.

"Immigration could be stopped." he said, by making the Quarantine regulations so severe that the companies would be forced to stop. In any case the companies would stop of their owa accord. I believe, if there was a general feeling expressed in that direction. As to compelling the companies through their representatives here to cease sending immigrants to this country, we could not do that except by special act of Congress, and in fact I do not know that Congress would have any power to pass such an act. The health officer, however, has power to make the regulations so stringent that the companies in their own interests would be forced to discontinue sending immigrants. He could detain vessels as long as he thought necessary for public safety."

Mr. Wilson told the reporter that he had not

Mr. Wilson told the reporter that he had not Mr. Wilson told the reporter that he had not made up his mind what to do regarding using Riker's Island for a hospital in case cholera should appear. He would consider the matter very carefully, he said.

Health Officer Jenkins said he would continue the quarantine regulations as at present enforced for at least a year, and perhaps for two years.

thue the quarantine regulations as at present enforced for at least a year, and perhaps for two years.

"Even if cholers does not come to this country soon." he said. "It will be necessary to keep a strict watch. If it keeps away for months, there may be a relaxtion of vigilance in other ports, both here and abroad, which will render it all the more necessary to be vigilant here. In any case I do not think that we will pull consider ourselves secure for at least two years."

The report of Dr. Biggs, consulting pathologist to the Board of Health, of his inspection of the cities where cholers is reported to have appeared, will be made public some time this week. It is understood that the report is a very exhaustive one.

Just before the party entered the State of New York to visit hoffman and Swinburne islands. Dr. Roberts said to the reporter that he agreed with Mr. Wilson that the greatest danger of chelera reaching this city was by

ness during the voyage, and had continued in

way of other ports. He believed Congress should be asked to issue very positive orders about the quarantining of ports. Dr. Bienenfeld did not go on board the Quarantine boat. The conference which took place in the office of Dr. Jenkins was resumed on the way over to the islands. Every part of the islands was visited and the methods of fumigation and disinfection examined. The arrangements were approved, but it was understood that some new suggestions are to be adopted.

Dr. Bienenfeld, who has charge of the islands, told The Sux reporter that all suspicious cases are to be detained on Hoffman Island, and when unmistakabie evidences of cholera appear they are to be taken to Swinburne Island.

"Both islands," he said, "are amply provided for all contingencies. There are accommodations for 800 patients on cach, and there are very few patients there how."

Many people who expected friends from Europe visited Quarantine yesterday, anxious to know when the ships on which they sailed were expected. Many ships from the infected districts are on the way here.

Among the steamships which arrived yesterday was the Sorrento from Hamburg. She carried 348 steerage passengers, but there was no sickness on hoard. Every passenger had to run the gauntite of inspection by the Quarantine doctors, and the baggage and effects of the passengers were disinfected by steam. Other ships which arrived were El Caliao from Cludad Bolivar, with four passengers: the Eastgate from Progress, Spain, with two cabin passengers; the Liandaff from Bristol, with fine cabin passengers, the Barta from London, and the Balcarres Brooke from Santos.

No allsease was found on any of these ships, and after the usual disinfection the ships were allowed there. No passengers the Catta from London, and the Balcarres Brooke from Santos.

No allsease was found on any of these ships, and after the usual disinfection the ships were allowed there. No passengers to the campaine to the were filled the ship arrived here. No passengers on the Gelert were filteen derman

Ingon they were not detained as contract in-borers.

President Wilson of the Health Board said last night that the result of the inspection was most satisfactory.

"We visited both Swinburne and Hoffman islands." he said, "and we found everything in a first-class condition. I feel sure that, under the present condition of affairs, should cholera visit Quarantine Dr. Jenkins will be well able to take care of it."

SECRETARY FOSTER.

He Says Local Control of Quarantine is a Relie of State Bights.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 28.-Four thousand people assembled in the Asbury Park Auditorium at the national service this afternoon to hear Secretary of the Treasury Foster and Gen. Bussey. Assistant Secretary of the Interior. Whitelaw Reid was expected to speak, but he telegraphed his regrets. The service was opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Mc-Cosh. ex-President of Princeton University. The subject of Secretary Foster's address was announced as "Religion in Economy." In the course of his talk he said: "It is popularly supposed that the Treasury Department looks after only the finances of the country, but as a matter of fact it looks after many other important matters. One of the most difficult duties of my department is the proper administration of the immigration laws. It is hard to determine absolutely whether a man is brought here under contract or is likely to become a public charge. A young man without a cent in his pocket, but strong of heart and limb, is often less likely to become a pauper than the weakly man, with his pockets full of money. One of the most important duties of the Treasury Department at this time is to care for marine hospitals at all ports of entry to this country. My only regret is that the general Government does not have more complete control of all these avenues for the introduction to the country of cholera and other infectious diseases. The local control of these quarantine stations is a relic of the old State's rights idea, However, we have undertaken vigorous measures for the exclusion of foreign rags and passengers from infected ports, and the first stations in the control of the processing the stations of the exclusion of foreign rags and passengers from infected ports, and the first stations in the control of the processing the process istration of the immigration laws. it is hard

undertaken vigorous measures for the exclusion of foreign rags and passengers from infected ports, and the full power and intelligence of the Treasury service will be exerted for the safety of the country."

A reference to Mr. Blaine's name was loudly applauded.

Gen. Bussey followed with a short address. He said that all opposition to law whether by one man or by an organized body of men, must be crushed just as surely and as promptly as was the robellion of the Southern States. He was heartily applauded when he advocated the most radical measures of treating the Anarchists of the country.

Toledo Alarmed. Toleno, Aug. 28.-A largely attended mass meeting was held in the City Hall last evening, at which much alarm was expressed over this spread of cholera in Europe. Toledo is a sort of halting station for north and west bound immigrants, nearly all of whom, for six months past, have come from Germany and Poland. Health Officer Faher read a Government report on the subject of cholera. and the thoroughly aroused citizens spoke in very plain English to the city officials present concerning the piles of rubbish and garbage throughout the city. It was voted that no more hogs or geese could be kept in the city, and a formal request was made of every householder to clean his premises thor-oughly.

oughly.

The sanitary police force was doubled and a The sanitary police force was doubled and a house-to-house canwass will be made. Work on the new pest houses was ordered pushed with all possible hosts. Letters were addressed to all the Polish priests asking them to request their parishioners at church to-day to make extended efforts at cleaning up. The Mayor has called a meeting of all the city officials for Monday, when the machinery for cleaning the city will be set in motion.

New Orleans Will Clean Her Streets.

NEW OBLEANS, Aug. 28.-The talk of cholera. has aroused the city authorities, and a large additional force of men has been put to work clanning the streets. The prisoners in the parish prison will be divided into four gangs parish prison will be divided into four gangs and put to work on the streets. The Board of Trade has issued a call for all the commercial bodies to meet in conference and see it some pian for the proper sanitation of New Orleans cannot be adopted and how the funds which may be needed for this purpose are to be raised. The Eanitary Association will take charge of the work of flushing the gutters, its pumps being sufficient to force 8,000,000 gallons of water through them daily.

No Cholera ta Jamesburg or Helmotta. New BRUNSWICK, Aug. 28.-Another report reached here to-day of the appearance disease among a number of residents of Helmetta and Jamesburg, near here, and it was said the symptoms resembled cholera. The writer investigated the report, and found that writer investigated the report, and found that the physician there ridiculed the idea of cholora but however, was battling with sev-eral cases of dysentery. Dr. J. L. Suydam said the discase was similar to the recent cases among the Hungarians at Helmetta. When the discase broke out there false re-ports gained circulation that it was cholora. Helmetta and Jamesburg are adjacent vil-lages, and many who are employed in Hel-metta live in Jamesburg.

Barks Laden With Rugs Detained. NEW HAVEN, Aug. 28.-Two Italian barks are n quarantine off Branford beacon. The vessels are loaded with rags and are bound for this port. The authorities will not allow them to land on account of the cholers scare. The ships were placed in quarantine by a revenue cutter and will remain there for the present.

Bropped Dend in Church.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 28,-Capt. William Cook, a retired sea captain and s prominent citizen of this town, died suddenly at Grace Episcopal Church this morning o heart disease. Capt. Cook had walked from heart disease. Capt. Cook had waked from his home to the church and had just arrived when he dropped to the floor, expiring imme-diately, as the morning service was about to begin. The congregation was dismissed Capt. Cook was widely known in maritime , having for many years sailed orcies, having for many years balled out of New York on foreign voyages. He was about 05 years old.

Left the Gas Lit and a Window Open. Joseph Jensen and Powell Zeigler, two young Norwegians, hired a room in 19 Bleecker street a few days ago. They left the gas burning when they retired on Saturday night, and the wind blew it out while they slept. They were almost sufficient when found yesterday, and were taken to St. Vincent's Hospital. SPREADING CHOLERA NEWS.

COMPLETE GERMAN STATISTICS WILL BE PUBLISHED EVERY DAY.

Facts Will Not be Concealed from the People-One Hundred and Ninety-seven Beaths in Hamburg on Saturday-The Streets Beserted-A Cholera Patient Dies to England-Fears that It Will be Hard to Keep the Plague Out of London.

BERLIN, Aug. 28.-At a conference of the Ministry of the Interior yesterday it was decided to publish daily the number of cases of cholera reported throughout Germany. This fact became known this evening, and will be made public officially to-morrow.

The Ministry of the Interior took this action at the suggestion of the Emperor, who believes that the plague can be fought most advantageously if the people understand the exposed. In Berlin especially such a course is regarded as advisable, because a panic can be averted by the publication of all the facts, The city was never cleaner or healthier, and with proper preventive measures it probably can be kept comparatively free from the infection. For the last thirty-six hours no fresh cases have been discovered. A general order will be given out to replace all general orders to railway officials in the matter of disinfection.

Reports from Hamburg show that the un-

easiness in that city is increasing. There has

been no panic as yet, and up to this afternoon omparatively few citizens had left with their families. This evening, however, it is reported that an excress train has arrived with 400 persons from Humburg. The former policy of the Hamburg authorities in suppressing the news concerning the disease is to a large extent, it is said, responsible for this exodus. The people place little confidence in the reports now given out, believing that the number of victims is purposely misrepresented and that the mortality is increasing rapidly. In the absence of a record which the people can trust exaggerated reports have been circulated since last evening, and many who had resolved to stay at home have suddenly moved out with their families. The persons arriving this evening say there is also general suspicion that the sanitary authorities are inefficient, although such an authority as Prof. Koch, who was in Hamburg several days, approved of the measures taken by them to stay the progress of the disease.

From other parts of Germany reports of 1solated cases of cholera or cholerine have been
received to-day, but there is apparently no indication of a general spreading of the disease.
A regiment at Metzlis suffering from cholerine.
The principal cause of apprehension now is
that a panic may develop in Hamburg, and
the partial scattering of the city's population
to other parts of Germany may produce infection in districts hitherto untouched.

HANBURG, Aug. 28.—The number of fresh
cases of cholera on Saturday was 463; the
number of deaths, 197. Incomplete returns
for to-day show that there are at lowest 500
fresh cases. The number of deaths has not
yet been ascertained. The mortality from
cholera has raised the number of functals
daily from an average of 85 to 320. The city
is not yet panic-stricken, but the presence of
the plague is apparent everywhere. The
streets to-day have been deserted for the first
time since the disease became prevalent. The
usual Sunday excursions were abandoned. No
excursion trains were run, and the steamers
which usually take out partices lay idle at the
docks. Theatres, circuses, and music halls
were empty.

Most merchants and shopkeepers still stick
to their business, but to-morrow or Tuesday
may see trade practically suspended, and the
men who constitute the business world here
leaving with their families for other parts of
Germany. The persons of wealth and no regular occupation have gone already to Rostock,
Libbeck, Flensburg, and other seaside resorts.
Dissatisfaction with the measures adopted by
the sanitary authorities and with their policy
of trying to hold back the worst news, is
largely responsible for the growing unrest
which may culminate almost at any hour in a
panic. The sale of fruit in the city has become a dead branch of trade. Dealers who
handle southern fruits find their stocks practically a total loss.

The funerals which take place constantly are
conducted without the usual ostentation. Not
more than two or three carriages follow a
hearse, and in many ca ated cases of cholera or cholerine have been received to-day, but there is apparently no in-

From other parts of Germany reports of iso-

teen deaths.

Loxbox, Aug. 28.—A sailor died of cholera
on the steamship Gerona at Middlesborough
to-day. The steamship has been quarantined,
as other cases are said to be developing aboard

as other cases at a small state of the Sanitary Division of the Local Government Board, says he has grave doubts of the ability of the Board to keep the cholera out of London. He says the great source of danger is in the East End. It is impossible to watch and locate indigent impossible to watch and locate indigent to the contract of the contract o is impossible to watch and locate indigent immigrants, who naturally gravitate toward the East End on their arrival in the country. They do not know themselves where they are going, and their addresses cannot be registered. They have no work in prospect, and no friends to receive them, and they drift to the slums and are lost sight of. They are, of course, subjected to a medical inspection at the port of arrival, but they might pass this and yet be infected with cholera in the incubation stage, which would develop afterward. Ordinary travellers can be watched for any desired length of time after arrival, as they have destinations in view and can give their addresses.

At the instance of Dr. Thorne all the leading medical officials under the Government met yesterday to discuss the situation. It was re-solved that more stringent measures than now possible should be authorized. There is a growing feeling that Mr. Gladstone should possible should be authorized. There is a growing feeling that Mr. Gladstone should convene the Ministers and pass an order, on the ground of public expediency, empowering officials absolutely to exclude immigrants at their discretion so long as the danger from cholera exists.

Sr. Perensugg, Aug. 28.—Dr. Obermueller, body physician of the Czar, died yesterday at the age of 55. It is said that he died of Asiatic

P as, Aug. 28.-Two deaths from cholera

P. M.S. Aug. 28.—Two deaths from cholera are reported from Saint Louis Hospital. A woman named Say, who lived alone, was stricken last night with a disease which she thought was Asiatic cholera.

To-day she tried to walk to her son's house to get proper care. She fell in the street and died while being conveyed to the hospital. It is said that if the cholera continues to spread in Havre and other French eities through which there is much travel to the United States, the steamships of the French line will cease running to Havre, and will touch instend at some English port, probably Southampton. HAVEE, Aug. 28.—There were 71 fresh cases of cholers in this city yesterday and 25 deaths.

PUERTO CABELLO CAPTURED. The Crespists Seize the Town, but Pall to Take the Fort,

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 28.-Puerto Cabello was captured by the Crespists on Aug. 22. The storming force numbered 2,500, There was little opposition, except at the fort, near the entrance of the port. The garrison repelled two attempts to take the fort by asrepelled two attempts to take the fort by assault, and, according to the latest advices, is still in possession. Four vessels with Government troops have been sent out from La Guayra to sid the garrison in recapturing the port. The steamship bringing this news did not communicate with the French man-of-war off La Guayra.

Caracas was still held by the de facto Government on Aug. 25. Statements to the effect that the city has been captured by Gen. Urdaneta is a Colombian and may not take part in the rev.

a Colombian and may not take part in the rev olution, as has been represented.

A Negro Assaults a Woman.

MASCOUTAH, Ill. Aug. 28.-Thomas Wilson. negro, called at the home of Mrs. Daline Miller, an aged widow, yesterday afternoon. He asked for food, and it was given to him. After satisfying his appetite he struck the widow down with his fist, assaulted her, and robbed her of \$25.

He was captured a short time later, and came near being lynched. The Sheriff finally landed the man in the county jail at Belleville. An Exciting Scene Witnessed from the Iron Pler at Coney Island, Thomas Rork, 19 years old, of Sixteenth

THREE STRUGGLING IN THE WATER,

street and Fifth avenue, Brooklyn, came near drowning at Coney Island in front of St. Nicholas baths, near the old iron pier, about 3:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He hired a bathing suit at the west end of the island and strolled along the beach until he got down to the St. Nicholas baths, where he went into the water. Capt Hinman, the life saver, was in his boat with a friend, Miss Queenie Christo-pher. The boat was at anchor. He warned the boy to go back. The boy was caught in the strong ebb tide and was being carried out when Capt. Hinman drew up his anchor and started to pull his boat. One of the oars broke, and he then leaped overboard and swam about fifty feet and caught hold of the boy. Just then a man leaped from the end of the iron pier, apparently to go to their aid, but when he got into the water he reemed to lose his head, and was in need of aid himself. Both he and the boy caught hold of the Captain and

nearly drowned him. In the mean time Miss Christopher was trying as hard as she could to paddle the boat with the remaining our to his rescue. While she was making good progress Life Saver Girard and Boss Devlin came up in a boat and rescued all three of the men. One of the Coney Island boats had just landed her passengers and many persons witnessed the

ANOTHER PARTY IN THE FIELD.

Tailor Wing and Carpenter Matchett on the Socialist-I abor National Ticket

The national Convention of the Socialist-Labor party was held yesterday in the Labor Lyceum, 25 East Fourth street, and for the first time in the history of the party Socialist candidates for President and Vice-President of the United States were nominated. Representatives were present from the State of New York, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, and Connecticut. David Taylor of Boston was Chairman of the Convention, and Harry Glyn of New York Secretary.

Simon Wing of Boston, a tailor, was unanimously nominated for President and Charles H. Matchett, a carpenter of Brooklyn, for Vice-H. Matchett, a carpener of Brooklyn, for vice-President. The S. L. P. is to make a big effort to elect its nominees. An appeal will be sent to the workingmen throughout the country asking them to vote for the Socialist candi-dates and to contribute funds for the cam-

dates and to contribute funds for the campaign.

In 1880 the Socialist-Labor party endorsed Weaver on the Greenback ticket. They are opposed on general principals to having a President at the head of the Government, believing that the country should be governed by an Executive Board. They cannot have an Executive Board, however, without a change in the Constitution, and as a first step toward making the requisite changes in the Constitution they have decided to elect their own President. In fifty years they expect to do 50. The leaders said yesterday that they expect to poll 100,000 votes this year.

MARRIED THE CHAMBERMAID.

Her Attentions to Young Bancroft While He Was Ill Caused Him to Love Her.

Louisville, Aug. 28-J. R. Bancroft and Mary Ridge were secretly married at Jeffersonville on last Sunday. Barcroft is the son of a lumber dealer in Chicago, and his bride was a chambermaid at French Lick Springs at the time of the marriage. Four weeks ago Bancroft visited the springs, intending to spend a few days. The first day of his visit he met the girl. The following day he fell and broke his hip, necessitating a long stay at the hotel. While confined to his room the girl was tireless in her attention to him, and on last Saturday, when he had recovered, he proposed to her that they go to Jeffersonville and be married.

hor that they go to Jeffersonville and be married.

Miss Ridge consented, and the ceremony was performed. The bride's parents reside in Jeffersonville, but as they are Catholics she did not tell them of her marriage. She pretended to them to have been in Jeffersonville on a visit. The facts leaked out, and the parents have demanded that the ceremony be performed by a priest.

WALTER WOOD TAKES POISON.

The Boy who is Accused of Stealing Bi-

When the doorkeeper at Police Headquarters in Newark went to give Walter Wood, the alleged bicycle thief, his supper on Saturday night the latter refused it and held un empty bottle, marked "Laudanum." Dr. Clark, the police surgeon, was called, and he administered an antidote. It was found that the boy had not taken much laudanum. He

and had him bound over for shooting to kill. The next day Dr. Samuel Henry's father dropped dead on account of the disgrace. Last night the son committed suicide with poison.

Nancy Hanks and Martha Wilkes to Try

INDEPENDENCE, Ia., Aug. 28.-Among the many good things billed for Rush Park this week are the effort of Nancy Hanks to lower her record of 2:074 on Wednesday. The nex day Martha Wilkes (2:09%) will start to lower the world's trotting record.

An effort is being made to arrange a match race between Nancy Hanks and Martha Wilkes for some day later. Doble will pilot Nancy and Start will drive Martha Wilkes in case the race is arranged.

race is arranged. Fell Through a Trap Boor in the Bark. Policeman John H. Homier of the Leonard treet station found the hall door of a liquor store at 250 West street open at 1% o'clock resterday morning. The proprietor had evidentiy forgotten to lock it. Homler entered the hallway to see if there was anybody inside, and in the darkness fell through a trap door to the cellar. His ankle was sprained and he was otherwise injured internally. Another polleciman, who watched outside while He-mier scarched the hall, carried him out and took him to Chambers Street Hospital. Sur-geen McLeod placed Homier on the sick list.

Irjured by an Electric Car.

Budolph Berkahn, aged 31, a conductor on Vanderbilt avenue surface car 181. Brooklyn, was knocked from his car by electric car 298 of the Smith street line at Ninth avenue and Ninth street line at Ninth avenue and Ninth street late yesterday afternoon, and his right leg was so budly crushed that it was amputated at the knee. Berkahn was on the side rail of his car, which was an open one, and he swung himself so far out that the trolley car, which was passing, struck him and knocked him off. He lives with his family at 407 Seventh avenue, Brooklyn.

Grabbed a l'ock thook and Ran.

Mrs. Henrietta Canute of Canarsie, Long Island, was getting on a train at East New York yesterday afternoon when a young man who was standing beside her grabbed her who was standing beside her graphed her nocketbook, containing \$15, and ran. Policeman Herbert of the Liberty avenue station saw the act and started in pursuit of the thief, whom he overhauled after a chase of three blocks. In the police station the man said he was James Wilson, aged 22 years, and lived in this city, but he would not say where.

Up the Hudson in the early morning on the Empire State express is one of the most delightful railread rides in the world.—Adv.

HE DIES FOR A FEEBLE MAN.

PRICE TWO CENTS.

TOUGHS ASSAIL RAUCH, AND A YOUNG LOOD CARVER DEFENDS HIM.

Matu-acreki Thrushes Tough McCann and is Sinbbed-He Dies a Few Hours Later in Respirat-Who Stabbed Gallagher?

Richard Matuezerski, the young wood carver who was stabbed in the abdomen in front of the saloon at 330 East Forty-seventh street on Saturday night, died at 2 o'clock yesterday morning in Bellevue Hospital. The affay was witnessed by John Ball, a painter, of 338 East Forty-seventh street, who gave a graphic account of it when young John McCann, the murderer, and Rigsby McElwain, an accessory. who had been arrested, were arraigned yesterday morning in the Yorkville Court. Both boys-they are but 17-are of the species tough. McCann looks the character more than his side partner, but McEiwain has a nickname of the sort popular among toughs, and is known as Rigsy Mac.

Ball was sitting on his stoop about 10 o'clock Saturday night talking with John Sheehan, one of his journeymen, when he heard angry words, and noticed a little crowd gathering in front of the saloon nearly opposite. Hecrossed the street just in time to see Matuezerski interfere in behalf of an old man named Adam Rauch, living at 320 East Forty-seventh street, who was attacked by McCann and Rigsy Mao as he came out of the saloon with a nail of beer. They tried to take the pail from him, and beat him when he feedly resisted. They were wrenching the pail from his grasp, split-ing much of the beer in the process, when Marnezerski strade unto them, saying: "What are yer dom' will de old man. Leave him be."

"What are you what we're doin'?" rehim he."
"What's it ter you what we're doin'?" retorted McCann.
"Ye'll soon see. I'll punch yer head if yor
don't leave him alone."
"I'd like to see yer punch my head," said."

"I'd like to see yer punen my McCann.
Matuezerski slapped his free until he saw stars. Although Matuezerski, being two years older, was somewhat stronger, McCann returned the blows. Finding he was getting the worst of the encounter. McCann finally drew a knife and stabbed Matuezerski in the audomen.

turned the blows. Finding he was getting the worst of the encounter, Mc ann thanly drew a knife and stabbed Matuezerski in the academen.

"I'm stabbed!" cried Matuezerski, staggering back, while McCann, before any one could stop him, broke through the crowd and disappeared in the darkness, followed by McElwain, ball and Sheehan supported Matuezerski to a neighboring drug store, where restoratives were applied until an ambulance came from Bellevus Hospital. When he arrived there it was at once seen that his case was a hopeless one, and a Coroner was summoned to take his ante-mortem statement.

An hour after the youth's death his murderer was arrested in bed at his home at 339 Fast Forty-seventh street, and soon afterward McElwain was found at his home at 212 East Forty-fourth street, and soon afterward McElwain was because the knife with which McCann killed Matuezerski was his. McCann tried to make it appear that he had borrowed the knife to protect himself.

"I cut der bloke in self-defence." he said. "He wuz hammering me."

McElwain said McCann asked him for the knife before the fracas with Matuezerski began. McCann threw away the knife court. The call for a Coroner to take the ante-mortem statement of Matuezerski was not responded to until 11 o'clock yestgrday morning, when Coroners Schulize and Messemer came along, the first a few minutes ahead of the second. In the interval Matuezerski had died, and Matthew Gallagher, a young brass worker, living at 32 Second avenue, had been notought to the lospital with a wound in his sbdomen similar to that which had proved fatal to Matuezerski. Gallagher was for a time in such a state that it was thought he wouldn't live, and shortly before 11 o'clock a call for a Coroner to take his ante-mortem statement had been sent to the Coroners office.

The man to take whose statement he had been originally summoned being dead. Coroner of the second statement had been sent to

statement had been sent to the Coroners' office.

The man to take whose statement he had been originally summoned being dead. Coroner Schultze heard what Gallagher had to say. It was not much. Gallagher couldn't tell who stabbed him. or how he got his wound. All he knew was that when he reached his home about 3 o'clock yesterday morning, his olothing was bloody, and the cause of this proved to be the wound in his abdomen. The discovery was made by his sister, Gallagher being too drunk to feel the wound or notice the blood. He had no remembrance of having quarrelled with any one, and he had parted with a friend shortly before he reached home on the best of terms.

Gallagher railled after teiling this, and the doctors believe he will live.

TWENTY-FIVE HORSES BURNED.

An Early Morning Fire in Upper Broadway Which Looked Dangerous for a While

Pop Rotier keeps the Homestead Roar G den at 1.641 Broadway. He also leases the block between Fiftieth and Fifty-first streets. The Homestead is a two-story frame cottage in the middle of the block. There is a glass

the boy had not taken much laudanum. He had recovered sufficiently yesterday morning to be committed to the county jail for the Grand Jury in default of \$3.00 bail.

There are numerous complaints against Wood, who is only 19 years old and who until the death of his mother was well behaved. He is accused of stealing roller skates in Elizabeth, and is also wanted in Paterson. The complaints for stealing bleycles in Newark were made by & Alsdorf & Co. Robert Young, Johnson Brothers, and William Eldridge. C. Fischer, a costumer, accuses him of stealing a sailor's suit. His plan was either to hire or steal a bleycle and then pawn or soil it.

Two Boaths the Result of a Quarrel, and Dr. J. W. Henry, rival physicians of Berlin, Jackson county, quarrelled over charges of cutting fees. A few days ago the former shot three times at the latter, missing him. Dr. J. W. Henry knocked him out with a brick and had him bound over for shooting to kill.

The fire melted the pipes in the orchestrion, and Pop's customers will have to drink their beer without music for some weeks to come. Pop says he is not sure whether the fire broke out in Schneider's or Hagenbacher's stable, and cannot imagine what caused it. The loss was about \$5,000.

The Weather.

Generally fair weather prevailed yesterday over the lake regions and the middle Atlantic and New England States, due to the high pressure setting in ever thes districts. A few light showers fell on the south Atlan

ic coast.

The storm which was in the lower Mississippi Valley on Saturday and that in the Northwest joined yester day, and were central last night in an area covering northern Texas and Kansas, high winds prevailing over the Souttwest States, and rain falling in the Dakotes, Minnesota, and Nebraska. Decidedly colder weather spread down from the Northwest. The temperature fel from 14° to 30° in the Northwest States, touching as low as 40° at Helena. The temperature in the Misstamppt Valley was slightly higher.

In the city the day was fair and cool; highest official temperature, 72°; lowest, 50°; average humidity, ds per cent; wind northwest; average velocity, saven ntles an hour. The thermometer at Perry's pharmacy in Tem Som

The factmometer at Perry's pharmacy in TRE See building recorded the temperature yeareday as follows: 1891, 1892, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894, Average Average on Aug. 24, 1801

For New England and eastern New York, fair; steple funges in temperature; surjuble winds.
For District of Columbia, enatern Pennsylvania, New

Tue-day; east winds.

The storm central on Saturday night off the New England coast has advanced south off Nova Scotia. the storm central over South Dakota has divided, on part passing to western Lake Superior, the other being forced sout west over western Kansas. Fair weather, with slight changes in temperature, is

ndicated for the middle Atlantic and New States and the lower lake region. Showers will occur in the Ministerppi and lower Missouri valleys and along the South Atlantic and Gulf coast. In the middle and lower Missouri and upper Mississippi valleys there will be a marked fall in temperature. be a warked fall in temperature.

Where Yesterday's Pires Were. A. M.-12 15-4 Stone street, Merchant's Building, damage \$10,000; 4:30, 1,641 Broadway, M. J. Botjer. P. M -5:20, 332 East Thirty fourth alrest M. Harg damage \$150; 5:25, 222 Riving ton arrest Cavid Rosen-feld, isanage \$25; 7.0, 1875, Bisecker excess Mrs. C. Fenert, damage slight

Heeld